

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II NO. 6

VULCAN, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914

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I beg to announce that I have re-opened my dressmaking department under the supervision of Mrs. Steed, and will be pleased to look after your requirements in this line

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A trial will convince you that our service is unequalled.

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WATKINS MINE,
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Special Rates to Steam Outfits and for large quantities

THE TAYLOR ELEVATOR

Is now open for the buying of

GRAIN

A. LEE, Manager

A Big Sale

If the general idea round here is to the effect that war means dearer living, Messrs. H. W. Reeves is making a successful effort to dispel the belief. The firm, under the captaincy of Mr. Black, of the Scott, Black, Ltd., sales managers of Toronto, are putting on a mammoth sale which is to run into the next ten days. During this time there will be all sorts of attractive offerings. The prices all round have been cut down to the bone and there is the chance of getting things now at prices that will not show themselves again for some time to come.

Sale at Spooner's for 10 days. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Trail returned from the east on Tuesday last.

\$10 raincoats for \$5 at Spooner's. The revival meetings conducted by Mr. Clausen, are still progressing at the schoolhouse.

The Best District

In our last issue we made slight mention of what was said of this district by Mr. Robbins, the treasurer of the Associated Mortgage Investors, when he was through this country a few days ago.

This gentleman, while in Winnipeg, gave the following testimony to our district to "Canadian Finance."

Kingman Nott Robbins, treasurer of the Associated Mortgage Investors, was a visitor to Winnipeg this week. The company is considerably interested in Alberta loaning. Mr. Robbins criticizes the statement recently quoted from a Montreal journal, alleging that "Southern Alberta has had only one good crop of grain in its history." As Mr. Robbins points out no matter how true this may be of the district from about Claresholm south to the border, excluding the Cardston district, it is not true of the Calgary district, including the territory from Calgary south through High River and thirty miles south thereof.

The Calgary district is one of the best settled and oldest established farming sections of the southern part of Alberta and has an excellent record, so that it seems to me that Canadian financial papers, in justice to their own country, should differentiate this part of Alberta and the more southerly part for the reason that the southern part of Alberta, to the general public, means all of Alberta from the border north to Calgary.

When Mr. Robbins was through the Vulcan district he said that he was very agreeably surprised. He had been led to expect that he would find a country absolutely parched, and with practically no grain. Instead, he found that the fields, particularly those on summerfallow, looked very good, all things considered, and he was of the opinion that this district was rather more fortunate than a great many others considering the dry summer.

Two Calls a Week

The fire bell has been working overtime during the past week.

On Monday morning its clanging tones broke the stillness and not a few slumbers at half past six. Those who answered the summons learned that a little girl had been lost on the prairie. She had been sleeping with her father down by the elevators where his wagons were. At about two o'clock the father woke up and found the little girl had wandered off. He got the assistance of Mr. E. Clark, and they searched until six o'clock unavailingly. Then they resorted to the expedient of a general search calling the men out by means of the bell. No sooner had the crowd got to the elevators than the advance guard found the little one sitting on the ladder of the oil tanks, very cold, but none the worse for the adventure.

On Tuesday afternoon the bell rang to call the fire fighters out for a prairie fire that had started on section 17-17-24. The fire started from an engine crossing the section and igniting the grass. A crowd was soon out there and after about an hour's work they had the fire under control.

These occasions have demonstrated the fact that the fire bell is not the easiest thing in the world to work, not easy enough for a good alarm, and councillor Terry promises himself the pleasure of bringing the matter up before the notice of his brother councillors when they meet on the second Monday in the month.

Ferrodale School Report

Senior Department — Number present at all, 28; Average Attendance, 20.86; Percentage, 74.51.

Perfect Attendance — Effie Reed, Helen Farrand, Winnie Sadler, Uretta Seaman, Edith Felker, Vera Vanskiver.

New Scholars — Edna Hutson, Joe Morrison, Reginald Caswell.

Junior Department — Number present at all, 41; Average Attendance, 35.50; Percentage, 86.58.

Perfect Attendance — Crissie Allan, Everatt Gardner, Martha Balsted, Laura Terry, Elizabeth Flood, Adele Felker, Addie Flood, Teddy Terwilliger, Wm. Kaiser, Adolore Turpin, Charles Kaiser, Margaret Allan, Jack Trail, Jol Richardson, Mary Terry, Fred Vanskiver, Olive Felker, Stella Dewey.

New Scholars — Beulah Walker, Stella Dewey, Grace McKie, Francis Recor, Bertha Hutson, Lowell Granlien, Julia Orchard, Myrtle Carr.

Money Orders to England

Some little time back the postal authorities sent circular letters to the postmasters throughout the country notifying them that all money order business with the old country was suspended.

Word has been received recently however, to the effect that the exchange of money orders with the United Kingdom has been resumed, under conditions. The conditions are:

No person under any circumstance is to be allowed to purchase money orders in one day exceeding \$100.

In the conversion of Canadian amounts into sterling money the present sterling table is to be used.

Additional commission of four cents for each pound or fraction of a pound must be paid by the remitter and brought to account with the usual commission collected.

As the reason for charging this additional fee is to meet the present rate of sterling exchange, it is subject to change from time to time as the rates of exchange vary.

Womens Institute

The members of the Womens Institute met on Thursday afternoon last when there was a good attendance, about sixteen ladies being present. During the discussion of business it was decided that something ought to be done to encourage more interest in the society among the local ladies.

On a motion by Mrs. Mitchell, seconded by Mrs. D. K. Allan, it was decided to appoint a special program committee in November to arrange programs for the ensuing twelve months. The money in hand to be devoted to furthering the cause of the Institute. Carried.

Miss Galbraith read a paper entitled, "The Benefits of a Fair," which was very good and enjoyed by those present.

Local And General News

Men's 75c underwear for 35c at Spooner's.

Mr. Granlin is drilling a well on his property in Minerva Street.

Inspector Tucker was in town on Thursday and Friday last.

Miss Cassie Davis spent the week end at Nanton.

Galt Nut Coal, \$4.00, at Terwilliger's. Sept 24

Mr. Trevethick, of Champion, was a visitor to Vulcan on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Elves have been entertaining Mr. Dance, a brother of Mrs. Elves.

Mr. E. H. Elves, of Edmonton, has been on a visit to his brothers here.

"Captain" Bennett, of Stockholm, Calif., whose team of professional automobile racers gave an exhibition at Macleod on September 7, was killed when the steering gear of his machine failed in the third race. Bennett's mechanic jumped clear and escaped with minor bruises, but Bennett himself was pinned under the car when it careened over at the turn of the half mile track. About 700 people witnessed the accident. The remaining part of the racing program was carried out, including two races in which Bennett's wife took part.

Mr. R. E. Douglass, brother of Miss Douglass, has been paying a visit from Empress.

Mr. R. E. Fodds motored up to Calgary on Saturday last, spending the week end in that city.

Men's fine shirts, regular \$1.20 for 75c at Spooner's.

The casualties of the British forces up to close of last week was given as being in the neighborhood of 10,000.

You require fruit for preserving. We have a full, fresh stock every day. Quality the best, prices the lowest. Reeves.

Mr. M. S. Guengerich reports that his eleven acre piece of barley went 40 bushels to the acre. Forty acres of breaking went about 28 bushels to the acre.

Mr. A. Lee, of Bow Island, arrived in town the latter part of last week to take up the management of the elevator and grain buying business of the Taylor Milling and Elevator Company.

Mr. Vaughan has returned to Vulcan and expects to settle down here. Formerly of this town, he removed to Warner to manage an elevator there, but it was burned down.

Messrs. Ed Brown, D. C. Jones, Clarke Galbraith and R. E. Fodds motored over to High River on Monday evening in the car of the last named and attended the Masonic Lodge.

A hammer was picked up on one of the roads leading into Vulcan on Thursday last. Anyone laying just claim to same may have it by applying to the Advocate Office.

The following is a letter received by Messrs. Spooner. "Dear Sirs, I got a pair of your overalls and they wear fine, better than any I have ever bought. Yours truly, D. C. Loma."

We understand that another business is to be added to the town as a jeweller has rented premises on Vulcan Street and will commence business in about a week's time.

Messrs. Arthur Mitchell & Co. report the sale of a quarter section during the past few days, the N. W. of 36-17-25. The buyer was Mr. W. C. Thompson. The land was formerly held for the McKinley estate by the Trusts and Guarantee Company.

We are glad to see that the few ladies who support the Womens Institute in the town are going to make a decided effort to arouse more enthusiasm in the organization. They are going to carry on an advertising propaganda in order to familiarize the Institute to other ladies who are not yet members. It is a pity that such a society has not a greater following, as the good of which it is capable is undoubted.

In Messrs. Flood & Whicher's office there has been a display of some splendid vegetables grown in the Vulcan district, on the farm of Mr. Andrew Will. Cauliflower, white navy and golden wax beans and corn. They are remarkable as demonstrating the possibilities of successfully growing this class of stuff in the district. The corn, White Dakota, is a particularly fine specimen, the ears being about twelve inches long.

Contable Petre has had one of his busy weeks during the past seven days. On August 31st W. E. Jenkins sued R. J. Campbell for wages, and the defendant was ordered to pay the sum of \$55 and costs. On September 1st three persons were arraigned before the justice for being drunk and each had to pay \$1 and costs. On the 3rd a case of firing the prairie came up and the conflagration cost the responsible party \$25. On the 5th a Calgary man was brought up for having obtained \$1 under false pretences from one Mike Poido. The case was not sufficiently clear for a conviction so the magistrate gave the defendant a straight talking to and dismissed him. The magistrate in each case was E. J. Charters.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Soon after this, Miss Lacy went away, and surely the ten pounds she had taken from her little nest egg did not make it feel smaller! No; she had never felt so rich in gold in her life. She had gold and to spare, and had she not spent it on her own beloved Rector's beloved child? Yes, the child must come and live with her until she could earn her living.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Russell put the ten pounds carefully away. "It's a wonder she could trust me," she said to herself. She is a good sort. Not one penny except for little Miss Barbara's benefit. I can rig her out nicely with that. She's a good woman—it shows what sort the child is herself! Let Kate Jessop come along! Let her indeed! There's no Cheesey street for my little Miss Barbara!"

It was quite late when Dan and Barbara returned; Dan was in a state of high excitement. He told his mother of Miss Chance's wonderful suggestion that she should help him with his lessons in the evening.

"There, now, ain't it wonderful of her! And ain't you in luck, Dan, my boy! Why, I do declare it ought to be for the young lady's keep!" Barbara was standing by, looking more pale and sad than she had done the night before. She had had a trying day—Dan's high spirits were too much for her. She felt tired and worn out, and could hardly contain herself. The excitement oppressed and distracted. Of one thing she was determined, she would not eat the bread of idleness. She would support herself in some way or other. She would certainly not like going to Chesney street, nor to Farris's shop, but she must go for she would not be beholden to Mrs. Russell, who twenty times as kind, she went up to her little attic, and presently there came a tap at the door.

"Miss Chance, may I come in for a minute?" Barbara flew to the door and opened it. "Yes, dear Mrs. Russell, come in, and welcome. How cosy you have made my room! And you have actually given me a fire—you must not do that any more."

"We'll see about that," said Mrs. Russell. "But I came to say I sent a message to Kate Jessop to tell her she need not call this evening, for you are not going to Farris's."

"Oh! Mrs. Russell, why did you do that? You know, dear friend, I must live, and I cannot eat the bread of charity—I cannot—it would kill me."

"And who wants you to eat the bread of charity? If you help my little boy with his lessons, won't that be doing something, and there's a friend in need, who may be called a friend in need, and that friend has sent you some money to buy clothes."

"Mrs. Russell! What do you mean?" "Here it is," said Mrs. Russell, and she laid on the top of the chest of drawers ten gold sovereigns. "Now, I am not going to tell you who has given it—only to say, solemn and true, that I ain't done it. The friend in need has done it, and you've got to spend it. And I've got to go with you, and we'll buy just the clothes you want, for you can't go, my dear, with one dress, in any situation you get, and now, you'll come down to supper."

"I can't eat the bread of idleness," said Barbara, the tears filling her eyes. "I wish you had not sent that note to Kate Jessop."

A frown came between Mrs. Russell's brows. "Now, don't you begin that," she said. "You must take me as you find me. I have taken a fancy to you, and you must take a fancy to me, and if you help my little boy, that, surely,

ECZEMA ON FACE, SCALP AND HANDS

Came Off in Scales. Itched Badly. Had to Tie Hands. Little Watery Pimples. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Cured.

1307 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.—"My eczema first started when I was a baby, on my face and scalp. It seemed dry and when I scratched it, it came off in scales. It itched very badly and I was obliged to have my hands tied up so as to prevent scratching my face. Little white watery pimples came on my hands and face and I had to stay home from school for nearly two weeks. It caused my face and hands to look badly. The eczema took a very bad form, appearing on my face in little watery ulcers so bad that I could hardly bear to be touched. My hair being naturally very thick I found to be getting thinner and wondered what could cause it to fall out."

"My mother tried—and spent no end of money trying to get me better but it did no good. At last a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my mother used them. We applied the Cuticura Ointment to my face, head and hands and the eczema began to disappear. Before six months had passed I was completely cured." (Signed) Miss Constance Jan, May 26, 1915.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skin, itching, scaly scalp, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single set is often sufficient. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. L. 1015

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

How It Came to be Placed Under the Treasury Department

The United States revenue cutter service is a military arm of the government attached to and under the direction of the treasury department. The service was organized in 1790 and constituted the original naval force of the country. There was at that time no navy department, and the service was placed under the treasury department, where it has remained ever since.

It is claimed with the enforcement of the navigation and customs laws of the United States, the assistance of vessels in distress, the protection of the sealing industry in Alaska, the enforcement of the quarantine laws, the destruction of derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation and numerous other duties appropriate to its class of vessels. Each winter, by direction of the president, a number of the cutters patrol the coast for the special purpose of assisting vessels in distress.

The service co-operates with the navy when directed by the president and has co-operated in every war in which the United States has been engaged. It is sometimes called the revenue marine service, but revenue cutter service is the proper name. There are forty-three cutters in the service, and they carry, from one to five or six guns each.

Many mothers have reasons to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

Heart of the Hallstone

If it were not for the countless trillions of dust particles that float separately invisible in the atmosphere there could be no raindrops, snow crystals or hailstones. From a perfectly dustless atmosphere the moisture would descend in ceaseless rain without drops. The dust particles serve as nuclei about which the vapor gathers. The snow crystals are the most beautiful creation of the aerial moisture, and the hailstone is the most extraordinary. The heart of every hailstone is a tiny atom of dust. Such an atom, with a little moisture condensed about it, is the germ from which may grow a hailstone capable of felling a man or smashing a window. But first it must be caught up by a current of air and carried to the level of the lofty cirrus clouds, five or six or even ten miles high. Then, continually growing by fresh accession of moisture, it begins its first plunge to the earth, spinning through the clouds and flashing in the sun like a diamond bolt shot from a rainbow.

Describing Love

In "The Desert and Mr. Ajax," by Edward S. Moffat, one of the characters, an American girl, thus describes love:

"Oh, Amy (she says), isn't it splendid when you love some one? You just want to sacrifice—and give up—and work—and be devoted by fire or drowned in ice water if it will do any good. Sometimes it makes you feel oh, so strong! And then, almost right away, your knees get wobbly, and you just turn into a cobblestone inside. And one minute he's looking at you in the most wonderful way, and you feel as if you were floating on a lovely pink cloud, eating ice cream smothered in violets, and the next thing you know something terrible happens and everything goes to pieces, and you see that he doesn't love you after all—and, oh—oh—oh!"

Student—How do you pronounce it, professor, maxixe or macheechi? Old Dryaslost—Neither, sir, I pronounce it rank foolishness and waste of time.

Sympathy

Some time ago Brown, who lives in a suburban bungalow, rushed into the kitchen where mother was basting the preparation of the evening hash. In one of her father's fists he was holding his other hand while a cussing expression was floating over his features.

"Where is that artistic slave, Minnie?" he demanded almost roughly. "That infernal parrot of yours has bitten a chunk out of my hand!"

"What's that, Jimmy?" exclaimed little sister, with a look of great concern. "Don't you mean to say that he bit a piece off the way out of your hand?"

"That's what he did," answered James. "Clean as a whistle. Where did you say that salvo was?" "Oh, Jimmy," returned sister in a complaining voice, "I do wish you would be more careful. You know very well the bird dealer told me not to let that parrot taste meat under any circumstances." — New York Globe.

Keeping Your Word

The following quotation from Dr. Morgan's "When Ghost Meets Ghost" may help a few to see the moral issue more clearly. Mr. Jerry began feebly, "You can't do more than keep your word, M." "Mo, a fine old expression," replied:

"Yes, you see, Jerry. You can keep your word. And you can do more than that. You can keep to what the other party thought you meant, when you know, I know this time, I ain't in a court of justice, Jerry, dodgity, about, and I know when I'm square by the feel."

Didn't Get His Money's Worth

"Ikey, vat is dot book you're reading?" asked Kya's father. "About Julius Caesar, fadder." "Und what business vas he in?" "He was a roller, and ven he was a battle he wired home, 'Veni, vidi, I bet he went bankrupt—such extravagance! Vy, he could send seven more words for a quarter."

"I suppose, miss, you are dreaming of spring?" "Oh, yes; because all around me is so green!" — Simplicissimus.

SOLONS AND SALARIES

Some European States Pay Their Lawmakers Only a Mite

Italy and Spain are the only European countries which offer no monetary reward to their members of parliament. The Portuguese legislators are not remunerated by the state, but they have a free pass for travelling on all railways in the country, and their constituencies are permitted to pay a sum equivalent to 15 shillings for each day's sitting.

Denmark is another country which believes that its political gentlemen are ready to work for almost nothing. Members of parliament there only receive 6 shillings per day, but they have the peculiar privilege of a free seat in the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen.

The Norwegian honorable member is thankful for a daily income of 12 shillings, though he must do his duty properly to get it. He loses a day's pay when he takes a day off. Members of the Swiss diet work under the same threat. If they are absent they lose salary which amounts in their case to 16 shillings a day.

Roumania pays her lawmakers a sovereign per day, and Bulgaria offers 16 shillings. In the latter country members living in the capital have 4 shillings deducted because they have no train fares to pay and only one home to keep up.

Hungary treats her statesmen just half as well as England does, allowing them £200 per annum. They have, however, a liberal allowance for house rent and can travel first class with second class tickets. — London Tit-Bits.

Played With Fire Balls

For many centuries polo, or chaugan, as it was then called, was a favorite pastime with Asiatic rulers. A contemporary analyst records of Akbar, the greatest of Mogul emperors, that "he plays at chaugan on dark nights, the balls being set on fire. For the sake of adding splendor to the game his majesty has knobs of gold and silver fixed to the chaugan sticks. If one of these breaks any player that gets hold of the pieces may keep them."

Good Advice

"Young man," said the boss, "come hither and listen." He approached. "When you've made a mistake forget it; and go on to the next job. Don't potter around all day adding a lot of finishing touches." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that he is the owner and proprietor of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1914.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catharrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sole Agents, Druggists, 233 N. Broadway, Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

The Furies

Greek mythology created some female deities who were supposed to inhabit the lower regions and visit the earth to avenge supposed wrongs and punish their enemies. Black sheep were sacrificed to them at night by the light of torches, and they were represented as horrid looking creatures, wearing long black robes, with snake-like, bloodshot eyes and claw-like nails. Sometimes they had snakes or torments in their hair and carried scourges or sickles in their hands. The Greeks called these imaginary creatures Erinyes, and the Romans, adopting the same idea, called them furies. Vergil represents them as willing agents employed by the higher gods to stir up mischief, strife and hatred on the earth. — Philadelphia Press.

"Why don't you brush your hair?" asked the man of the boy with the frowny head.

"Ain't got no brush."

"Why don't you use your father's brush?"

"He ain't got no brush."

"No brush? Why hasn't he a brush?"

"Ain't got no hair."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

"Curing" Diseases

"What is a cure?" asks the editor of the London Lancet in reproving doctors for the loose way in which they use the word. "Nothing ever gets completely well" is an aphorism of a great medical philosopher.

Only when the cause of a diseased condition has been removed, its effects neutralized and the organism protected against its activities in the future have we the right to speak of the "cure" of the patient, is the editor's opinion. Immunity conferred by such a cure, he says, may be only temporary. "Where a disease process is only limited or shut off and its further spread prevented, while the causal agent remains, we should speak of arrest but not of cure. Where grave organic damage has occurred and function has been restored by vicarious activities we should speak of the result as one of repair or compensation."

Her Alibi

Much to the curious little girl's disgust her eldest sister and her girl friends had quickly closed the door of the back parlor before she could wedge her small self in among them. She waited uselessly for a little while, then she knocked. No response. She knocked again. Still no attention. Her curiosity could be controlled no longer. "Dodo!" she called in staccato tones, as she knocked once again. "Tain't me! It's mamma!"

A "Mite"

The difficulties experienced by our forefathers in trying to reckon money in very small proportions appear in the sixteenth and seventeenth century books of commercial arithmetic. The original "mite" seems to have been a third of a Flemish penny, but the use of the word for the widow's coin of the New Testament made its regular English meaning half a farthing, and some old people may remember applying the name to the short lived nineteenth century coins of that value. In those old arithmetic books "mite" stands for various values not represented by actual coins, but obviously used in reckoning. A work of 1708 makes it one-twelfth of a penny, two sixteenth century books one-sixty-fourth of a penny. — London Jeake's arithmetic; made it as little as one-sixty-fourth of a penny. — London Chronicle.

Gaudy Birds

For gaudy coloring the pitta doncinna of Borneo and Sumatra takes the lead among birds, its feathers being every color of the rainbow. The bird of paradise runs it close and is in addition a dainty dancer. One species of this dits a hole a foot in diameter, over which it places crossed sticks (as for a Scottish sword dance) and strews leaves and rubbish over them, thus forming a floor, on which it dances a pas ssel. But the jacana and yecaba, both species of the rail, can go one better, for besides being splendid little dancers they provide their own music the while.

National Tastes in Pearls

It is estimated by a writer in the Paris Review that a necklace bought for \$100,000 at the end of the nineteenth century might now be expected to fetch \$1,000,000. With the constant increase of wealth the value of pearls is likely to continue to increase, and a good collection may be regarded as one of the most profitable of investments. The taste of different countries in the matter of pearls differs. Some of the national predilections are as follows: England, white pearls; the Argentine, slightly colored or cream; North America, pink; Germany, white; France, pink or slightly cream.

Life of the Sun

Adopting the well known hypothesis of Helmholtz, which attributes the production of the heat emitted by the sun to its contraction, an idea can be formed of the sun's duration. If one gives to the sun a coefficient of expansion intermediate between that of mercury and that of gas one arrives at the conclusion that it has taken 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 years for the sun to contract to its present radius; in particular, it would have taken 10,000 years to contract from infinity to a radius twice its present radius. Finally, the sun will take 200,000,000 years to contract from its present radius to half that radius, and even then its temperature at the surface will be 3,000 degrees. — Scientific American.

The Pain of View

"You sang off the key!" exclaimed the musical director reproachfully. "Sir!" replied the young but haughty soprano. "What you mean to say is that your orchestra occasionally failed to harmonize with my voice." — Exchange.

Near Fatality

"An' you were at MacDougal's last night? What kind o' man is he?" "Leebal wif his whisky, but the quality o' it's that indeefrent I verra near left some." — Exchange.

Complacent

"How does your cook take it when you go into the kitchen and tell her how to do things?" "Mrs. Wye—" "Oh, she doesn't mind." — Boston Transcript.

Crude Kidness

"What's the matter, old man?" "Oh, I've had a bit of hard luck." "Haven't been hit in the stock market, I hope?"

"No, a fellow who pretends to be a friend of mine has a box at the opera and he has invited my wife and myself to go at his guests next Tuesday evening."

"I shouldn't call that hard luck." "You wouldn't if it made it necessary for you to buy your wife a new hat, new gloves, new silk stockings, new twelve dollar shoes, a new gown, a new opera cloak and rent a taxicab for the night." — Chicago Record.

Piano Playing

Once Rubinstein said: "Do you know why piano playing is so difficult? Because it is prone to be either affected or else afflicted with mannerisms, and when these two pitfalls are luckily avoided then it is liable to be—dry. The truth lies between those three mischiefs."

NEW DEVICE MAKES CLEAR ICE

Airholes and opaque Cores are Eliminated

The manufacture of absolutely clear ice, free from opaque cores, airholes and without the use of distilled water, has been accomplished through the agency of a pump which keeps the freezing water in circulation without agitating it. Agitation of the water is necessary for the production of transparent ice, but in the past this has been difficult to get without blowing air into the containing tank, which results in the formation of opaque centre cores.

Jock—You've won the first prize in the raffle, and yet ye're miserable. Sandy—Yes; it were just ma luck, buying two tickets when one was bad done. It were just a saxepease wasted. — Tit-Bits.

Gerald (in car)—Yes, I've just done 45 miles on a gallon. "Tramp—Lucky cove! An' I've just done 60 miles on a pint! — London Opinion.

Mexico's Spiked Mountain

One of the most remarkable geological freaks in Mexico is a mountain situated on the outskirts of Pachuca, which presents the appearance at a distance of being covered with spikes. The sides of the mountain are closely studded with stone columns or pillars. These columns are five to twelve feet long and as large around as an average man's body. It is a remarkable uplift of nature which has the appearance, however, of being the handiwork of human beings. On one side of the mountain is almost perpendicular, and the stone columns protrude from the surface at right angles, forming an impressive picture. Pachuca is one of the most noted mining districts in Mexico, and it is said by geologists that this remarkable spiked mountain is out of keeping with the remainder of the formation of the mineralized region. The stone is as hard as flint and has withstood the elements for ages. The spikes form a natural battlement that makes the mountain appear from a distance like some ancient fort.

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

Like Draws Like

The superintendent of a lunatic asylum was strolling round the grounds a few weeks after his appointment, when one of the inmates came up to him and, touching his hat, exclaimed: "We all like you better than the last one, sir."

"Thank you," said the new official pleasantly. "And may I ask why?" "Well, sir," replied the lunatic, "you see, you are more like one of us."

Won by a New Hat

Rube Waddell was not only the greatest left hand pitcher in his time, but the most eccentric. Back in the late nineties Tom Loftus, who was the only man who could handle Rube in the minors, took charge of the Chicago Nationals at that time and wanted by great pitcher. He was authorized by the club owners to pay the eccentric pitcher \$3,500 a year, while two other clubs already had offered Rube more. Loftus went out to meet the Rube one afternoon and said to the south-paw, "Come on Eddie, sign this," and presented the contract. "But, Tom," said Rube, "I can get a lot more."

"That's all right," returned Tom soothingly. "Just sign this and when we get to New York I'll buy you the best Panama hat there is in town."

"That's a go, Tom," replied Eddie, and he signed the Chicago contract. — New York World.

All Beds Well

The most essential thing about a bed is that it should be well aired, says the Daily News. The first thing in the morning when you are ready to leave your room the covers should be drawn well down from the foot of the bed and left to air for some time over the foot-board.

It seems unnecessary to many to take the covers off the beds entirely every day if the mattress is in two parts, as the largest half is all that needs to be turned, and this should always be kept at the top of the bed.

Whittier's Visitor

Pilgrims used to visit Whittier continually. A typical one came from Missouri. Though told that Whittier had a headache, he forced his way into the poet's study where he declared that he adored all Whittier's works, which he knew almost by heart. He asked Whittier to write his name several hundred times on a large sheet of foolscap, so that he could cut out and distribute the autographs among his Missouri friends. In fact, it was all the poet could do to keep the enthusiastic Missourian from clipping all the buttons from his coat as souvenirs.

"And all the time—so Whittier would end the anecdote pathetically—all the time he called me White-taker." — Exchange.

Disobedience

"He kissed me and I told him not to tell of it." "And what did he do?" "Why, it wasn't two minutes before he repeated it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"Was it a bad accident?"

"Well, I was knocked speechless, and my wh-eh was knocked speechless." — Christian Register.

After a man grows older and gets settled down, the knowledge that he isn't missing much down town is a great factor toward keeping him at home at night.

The Census Taker—How many are there in this bun of Portuguese? The Land ady—Six. A Portuguese, a Portuguese and four little Portuguese. — Chicago News.

FREE

All Christians should read our pamphlets on "Where are the dead?" "What is the Soul?" "How Jesus Preached to the Spirits in Prison?" "The Rich Man in Hell." "Thieves in Paradise." All Scripturally explained. The above are sent free post paid on request.

OR We will send the above five pamphlets and our special booklet "The Bible's View of Hell," all post paid on receipt of 10 CENTS.

International Bible Students Association, 89 ALLOWAY AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

SUMMER GOODS

In recent issues of our store news we have enumerated several lines of summer goods, which have been sold at a big discount. A still further discount will be given on the balance of our summer goods until they are cleared up and turned into cash.

WINTER GOODS

Our range of winter merchandise is the largest we have ever shown, bought months ago, and before war was thought of and prices advanced.

BETTER SERVICE

With our increased floor space we are in a better position than ever to give good service to our many patrons.

We invite inspection of our entire stock, and want you to feel that you are under no obligation to buy.

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John Dewie, : : Representative

Lodge : Directory

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G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

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A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

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No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.
R. L. ELVES, N. G.
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Presbyterian

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Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service, 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.
Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. H. F. Richardson, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennerjohn, Vice-President; Mrs. W. A. Howes, Secretary; Mrs. D. C. Jones, Treasurer.

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The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

A GOOD SETTLEMENT

From the latest reports regarding the intended purchase of German merchantmen, one is led to believe that England will allow the United States to proceed in this matter, allowing them to acquire ships provided that they are not used for the purpose of shipping contraband or semi-contraband to the enemies of England, and also that they will not be returned to Germany after the war is over.

This decision of Great Britain will be of great satisfaction to all of us, as it illustrates the spirit of good will that exists between the two nations. For it must not be overlooked that in allowing the United States to enter into this purchase she does so under the knowledge that England is letting her establish her shipping under conditions that form a precedent during war time. Strictly speaking the transfer of German ships to the American flag is considered illegal in some quarters, and the transfer would not render them any less liable to capture at sea than if they belonged to Germany.

However, it is hardly within the scope of either the United States or Great Britain to quarrel over anything like this, particularly at this time, when both nations are aware of the nervous state of the world in general. Great Britain, by giving this preference, is permitting the United States to obtain a foothold in the shipping business that has heretofore been divided between the former and Germany. It will no doubt be a matter of congratulation for the shipping of the world to be controlled by Anglo-Saxon world, if such can be brought about, for by that means will a great deal of the jealousy of former times, when it existed between rival nations, be done away with.

CAPTURING TRADE

In his now famous speech in the House of Commons just prior to the outbreak of the war, Sir Edward Grey made the questionable statement that, economically, would at war would be very little, if any worse off than when at peace. How he arrived at this conclusion puzzled many well informed persons and as the war proceeds it will be daily shown that he was in the wrong. In one particular, and doubtless the one which he had in mind at the time, England does stand to gain, and that is in her shipping and trade with the outside world. The overpowering strength of the British navy, has guaranteed safe shipping almost contemporary with the declaration of war, and save for a few German warships still at large, five in the Mediterranean and two in Atlantic waters, England can proceed with her shipping as if nothing was the matter.

And it is in this sphere that she stands to gain. The commercial welfare of the country ought to get down to business and secure much of the trade that is usually given to Austria and Germany. The total annual value of exports from Germany and Austria amounts to £530,000,000, and much of this great amount is in trade with the British Empire. This vast bulk of trade is closed while war lasts, and it is an opportunity for British interests to seize it permanently. English manufacturers are not overburdened with orders at the present time, and now that the markets of the world are curtailed, the chance of enlargement presents itself.

OUR GERMAN DEBT

The war has been the cause of many irresponsible notes and comments in certain sections of the press, but the following is, anyone would think, at about as low a depth as could well be imagined.

"Germany boasts of her great culture. The hollow mockery of the boast is made clear in Germany's record since the war started."

We presume that the writer of this scintillating paragraph had in mind the reported atrocities of part of the German army. Without stopping to think of what he was about, he blandly put the label, and libel, on the entire German nation. A more culpable act can hardly be imagined. Even if the writer were not charitable enough to follow the Scriptural injunction of loving one's enemies, and few of

us are, he might at least have confined his remarks to their proper sphere. By doing that he would at least have saved some respect for an otherwise decent newspaper.

The debt of knowledge that the world owes to Germany, however, is rather too widely appreciated to allow of any remark such as the foregoing to take very deep root.

There is hardly a sphere of human knowledge and intelligence that has not felt some benefit and derived some impetus from the Fatherland. Her learning has been the envy of the world for years, her colleges have been the gathering place of the youth of nations, and her contribution to the universal fund of knowledge is infinitely more than any of us know.

And is the war to lead us to discount all this? Are we to forget because we are at war with Germany? Let us remember that we are not at war with the German people and so show some spirit of our Empire.

LOWER WAGES, HIGHER LIVING.

MANY of the Canadian cities, Calgary excepted, so far, have decided to clip the civic pay roll, the end in view being a purely economic one on account of the war.

There are arguments in favor of this course; there must be, or the cities would not carry out the plan.

But there is another side to the question, one just as vitally economic, and that is the price of living. To begin the explanation at the beginning, the cities are curtailing expense because they anticipate a shortage of money on account of the war. Accordingly they commence to economize by cutting down civic salaries. The reverse of this picture is this. The war, and, incidentally the saving policy of many corporations, is having an effect on the general market. Living is going to be dearer. The price of a good many commodities are going up or have already done so, and people generally, not excepting civic officials will have to pay more. Why then should the salaries be reduced when it is going to cost the recipients more to live? There are, of course, many departments that can stand a reduction, and a voluntary offer from a mayor of a town to accept a quarter of his usual salary is quite right. But it hardly forms a criterion in regard to the rest of the staff. The mayor, more or less, is in power through choice, having other interests to fall back upon, but the official is dependent thereon for his living.

It seems that it wouldn't be a bad idea to begin working at the other end, and see what can be done in regard to the question of the cost of living first.

ENGLISH PAPER MONEY.

The circumstance of war has led the government at home to issue paper money and bills of ten shillings and twenty shillings are now in circulation.

Postal notes are also now allowed as currency, and from all reports, the Britisher hardly seems to take kindly to the change of paper money in place of the accustomed coinage, his life long usage of the latter leading him to think that there is, must be, something inferior in a paper currency.

The conservative attitude of the old countryman in regard to his currency is very apparent when he first arrives on this side of the Atlantic, and his remarks, when he changes his good sterling for a roll of bills on the ship before landing, are hardly flattering to all and several countries who indulge in giving out paper for spending purposes. "Why, they ain't even like a bank note, they don't crackle," he will say not without a shade of disappointment in his voice.

Your solid Britisher who has been brought up and reared in a land where his coinage is solid and substantial in regard to weight, cannot conceive of a fair exchange for it save in the bank note, a white crackling piece of paper, issued by the Bank of England, and it is hard for him to change his point of view in regard to money matters when it comes to having it in his pocket.

Japan's Reason

Japan has, of course, always resented the seizure of Kiaochow by Germany in 1898, but she has this further cause for resentment, that Germany was one of the powers—Russia and France were the others—who in 1895 forced her to relinquish the Liaotung Peninsula which China was about to surrender to her after the war of 1894-5. It was believed at the time that Germany was the instigator of the two powers. The note then pre-

sented to Japan by Russia ran as follows:

"The government of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in examining the conditions of peace which Japan has imposed on China finds that the possession of the peninsula of Liaotung, claimed by Japan, would be a constant menace to the capital of China, and would at the same time render illusory the independence of Korea and would henceforth be a perpetual obstacle to the permanent peace of the far east. Consequently the government of His Majesty the Emperor would give a new proof of their sincere friendship for the government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan by advising them to renounce the definite possession of the Peninsula of Liaotung."

It is perhaps not fanciful to see in the political language of Japan's ultimatum to Germany an imitation of the language of sincere friendship employed in what was really an ultimatum from the three powers in 1895.

The chief town on the large inlet of Kiao-chau, is Tsingtau. The native population is about 60,000, and the trade of the port in 1911 was about ten million dollars.—Manchester Guardian.

Pay For Soldiers Wives

The federal government has approved of a scheme whereby a separation allowance of \$20 per month will be paid to the wives and families of the married men who are serving with the Canadian Expeditionary forces. This allowance is to be paid direct to the wives and families through the paymaster general's office of the militia and defence department, Ottawa.

The rolls of married men are now under preparation at Valcartier and as soon as they are completed, they will be forwarded to Ottawa for acceptance and the work of paying out the cheques to those concerned will be commenced. Payment will also be made to the wives and families of those left at Valcartier after the contingent sails. The government, however, are reserving the right to withhold payment from such as are in receipt of payment from two sources.

It is also permissible for the men to resign portions of their pay to their wives and families, rolls of these assignments are being prepared as soon as received. Payments of assignments will also be made direct from Ottawa, and it is in addition to the \$20 per month allowed.

Will Fly United States Flag

The last formality in the throwing open of the American registry to foreign built merchant ships took place at the White House, on September 4th, when President Wilson signed an executive order suspending from operation sections of the navigation laws as authorized by the new registry bill.

These require American watch officers on American ships and also that inspection for measurement and registry shall be made by the United States officials.

Several American companies operating fleets of steamers at present under a foreign register have given out their intention of flying under the American flag henceforth. Their ships number about 200, and with the order of suspension in effect, it is anticipated that their applications will be received within the next few days.

Cardinal Della Chiesa has been elected Pope in succession to Pius X. He will assume the name of Benedict XV. He was only created a cardinal on May 25th, 1914. He is the Bishop of Bologna, Italy. The new head of Church has had a marked career in Church and stands for modernism in religion.

That the reputable American newspapers are heart and soul with Britain in the present war is very evident from their editorial utterances. The New York telegram very properly says that the loud mouthed Germans in the States who have not taken out naturalization papers should get out at once and those who are naturalized should keep quiet. The press of the U. S. is not at the beck of that cold blooded murderer, the Kaiser, and news will be published whether it is pleasing or not to those admirers of Emperor William.

Officers of the Imperial Remount Commission will be in Alberta shortly to purchase saddle stock for the British Army. The horses must be from 14 hands 1 inch to 15 hands 3 inches in height, aged from 5 to 9 years, sound in action and eyes, sound, quiet and well broken. High River can supply a large number of such horses.

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Marquis Municipality

The meetings of the council of the Municipality of Marquis are held the second Saturday in each month, at the McGregor School House at 10 a.m.
A. R. BOND, Chairman.
R. E. HOUSE, Secretary-Treasurer
M184

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Vulcan, Alta.

Phones 44 and 45

G. M. CARSON, M. B.

Physician and Surgeon

Eastway

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Owner of Horses branded on Left Shoulder.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MARQUIS No. 157

Re Tax Enforcement Return

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Confirmation, which was to have sat at Okotoks on Wednesday, September 2nd, 1914, has been postponed until Thursday, October 22nd, 1914, by order of Judge Winter, Judge of the District Court.

R. E. HOUSE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

S8028

Village of Vulcan

NOTICE is hereby given that Monday, September 14 is the last day on which discount will be allowed in village taxes.

A. J. FLOOD,

Secretary-Treasurer

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1.....98

" No. 2.....95

" No. 3.....92

" No. 4.....83

" No. 5.....78

" No. 6.....74

" Feed.....70

Oats, No. 2 C.W.....45

" Extra No. 1 Feed.....41

" No. 2 Feed.....37

Barley, No. 2.....50

Barley, No. 3.....47

" No. 4.....45

Feed.....43

Flax, No. 1, N. W.....118

" No. 2, C. W.....115

" No. 3, C. W.....98

Eggs.....25

Butter.....25

Spring Chicken.....13

Pow.....7

Cattle, live.....54

Cows.....50

Hogs.....840

Dressed Hogs.....104

Ducks.....7

Turkeys.....12

Geese.....11

Use X X X X Lard. Not only pure lard but pure leaf lard at the X X X X Meat Market.

Threshers' Lien Notes for sale at the Advocate office.

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up \$3,000,000
Reserve \$750,000

WHY A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

It is best to put your money in a Savings Bank Account here, because, first—it is safe; second—it is readily available in cash; third—the interest is certain and prompt.

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



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Plans and Specifications Prepared.

Estimates Given.

See Us Before Building, It Will Pay You.

OUR WORK SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

THE TONE THAT'S WHERE THE VICTROLA IS PRE-EMINENT



You can hear one and get particulars any time by visiting

D. C. JONES, VULCAN.

The Horrors of War

Mary Boyle O'Reilly, in the Dallas Dispatch, presents some details from the experience of one who passed over the Liege battlefield. He said that he hoped to God that there would never be another battlefield on the globe again. When asked to explain, he said:

"Well, here is just one reason—a blue-eyed boy lies dying in agony alone, out on the road away beyond Vice, pierced by a bullet and mangled beneath the iron wheels of onrushing artillery. He had fired upon passing German troops from his father's cottage. The soldiers had dragged him out, together with his father, and left the one unconscious, the other dead, in the path of the guns that followed. Perhaps death has blessed the boy by now. Pray God it be so! He was moaning pitifully for it as we passed in our motor only a few hours ago. But we did not stop. Horror to confess, hardly noticed his suffering! I had seen—so much like it and worse! All feeling was gone, after the time I spent on a charnel field, where writhing wounded lie compressed in the bloody mass of the dead."

Continuing his narrative, the chronicler described in detail the scenes presented on the battlefield, and thus concluded his story:

"As I moved along the slope, fearful details began to sink in. Here was a path of wheels in the mass of flesh where artillery, changing its position in mad haste, had torn wheel ruts right through the dead and dying forms! An in-

articulate sob issued from a body at my feet. It was maimed, broken and the whole face had been crushed in by a horse's hoof. Yet that blind, shapeless thing was still alive! I moved away in a panic of cowardice. But what more could I do? I pointed out the spot where it lay to one of the Red Cross surgeons, yet I knew he would pass it by for the wounded German near at hand who might still be saved. Somebody cried for water but I had none. 'Water!' the hoarse voice still sobbed as I went on. I escaped it only to come to something worse. A young boy, sore wounded in the breast, was deliriously crying 'Mother, oh, my mother!' The anguish in that voice alone on that awful field, calling on the loved one who would never hear it more, brought burning tears to my eyes when I thought that all feeling had been blunted by horror. I turned to my motor and took the road back to Holland in flight.

A Special Course

The Ministers of Agriculture and of Education are co-operating to still further increase the efficiency of the Provincial Agricultural Schools. The teaching staff of the three institutions are meeting in Oids during the month of September, for the purpose of standardizing the work in each of the special consideration of the problems and methods of teaching.

The variation in the age and previous educational attainment of the young men and women who enrol at the Agricultural Schools is so great that the problem of

instruction is one of peculiar difficulty. The helpfulness of a professional course for those engaged as instructors is also fully recognized. It is these two considerations which have led the Government to make the necessary arrangements for this special course of one month's duration.

This is the first time on the continent that such a professional course has been given to the instructors in agricultural schools or colleges, and is another evidence of the fact that the Minister of Agriculture and the Board of Agriculture Education are determined that the instruction provided at the Agricultural Schools shall be as efficient as possible.

The course will be under the immediate direction of Dr. J. C. Miller, Provincial Director of Technical Education, assisted by the Principals of the Agricultural Schools and Specialists from the Provincial Normal Schools.

Hogs Bringing Good Price

Nine cents a pound is the splendid price which the Independent packers of the Puget Sound Country paid this week for Canadian hogs. A few months ago the Canadian farmer didn't even dare to dream of ever obtaining such a figure for his hogs and he would be in that same position today were it not for the fact that the United States Government removed the duty on porkers thus enabling the Canadian farmer to find a market for his stock among the independent packers of Seattle and vicinity.

Until the United States government removed the duty the Canadian hog raiser was absolutely at the mercy of the Canadian Meat trust and the best he could hope to get for his stock was five or six cents a pound. The fact that he can obtain such fancy figures as eight and nine cents has encouraged the Canadian hog growers to enter the business on a more extended scale and reports from Canada are to the effect that the farmers on that side are now going into the hog raising business on an enormous scale. For a short time after the European war started reports reached this side that an effort would be made by the Canadian beef trust to induce the Canadian government to place an embargo on the shipment of live stock out of Canada, ostensibly for the purpose of keeping a big supply of meat within the Canadian lines but really for the purpose of giving the Canadian beef trust a chance to once again grind down the price of live stock and place the output of the Canadian farmer solely within control of the trust. But reports which have reached here during the past few days are to the effect that the Beef trust has abandoned the hope of getting an embargo on hogs and cattle because of the storm of protest which would go up from the thousands of Canadian hog growers who have at last found in the Puget Sound country a growing and profitable market for their stock. Independent packers all declare that they are prepared now and will be prepared in the future to do a great business with the hog raisers of Canada. The Canadian farmer realizes this and it would be political suicide for the Canadian politician to attempt to bow to the wishes of the beef trust by placing ever a temporary embargo on hogs.

Preserving of Fruit

Not many years ago, fruits of all kinds were regarded by the general public as pretty much of a luxury, something to grace the table on feast days and holidays, but more or less conspicuously absent from the ordinary bill of fare. In these days when hygiene is taught in the public schools and the fundamental rules of health are fully understood even by our children, this old conception of the dietary value of fruit is rapidly passing away and most people are beginning to realize that in these delicious products nature has given us one of the most valuable of health preservatives, and one whose more general and constant use would go far towards "slamming the door in the doctor's nose." Fruits of all kinds are rapidly approaching the standard of a staple article of food, and it is not only orators and faddists who give them high place on their bill of fare.

The Alberta housewife has long been among those who appreciated the value of the preserving fruits, especially as an addition to the resources of her larder, and, at the proper season, her commendable activities in this direction always result in the laying away of delectable supplies of these choice and toothsome delicacies for winter consumption. There is no doubt

but that the clever housewives of this locality are no whit behind those in other parts of the province and that this season, in spite of money stringency and war horrors they are looking forward to putting up a good store of delicious preserving peaches and pomes.

Our sister province right next door to us, as it were, has won an enviable reputation for the superior quality, grade and pack of her fruits, evincing a most remarkable series of gold medal awards in competition with the best fruit grown in the world, and the general excellence of her product, to say nothing of our natural sentiment in favor of Canada-grown fruit should entitle her to special consideration at our hands.

Remember that the principal British Columbia fruit-producing section, the Okanagan Valley, is only twenty-four to thirty-six hours from us by express, and that this nearness to market means that we get tree-ripened fruit and all the insidious juiciness and exquisite flavor that goes with tree-ripening.

It is impossible for fruit, green-picked to stand transportation from more distant points across the line to equal these delicious products of our nearby sister province.

Feed the Moulters

When the late summer begins to have its effect on the poultry, causing them to cast their feathers and droop around in a lazy fashion, that is the time that the egg basket is pretty slim in its return. On this account, many people are in the habit of curtailing the food supply of the hens, but, according to J. G. Halpin, of the University of Wisconsin, the liberal feeding must still go on. The molting season is what may be called the hen's vacation, and she will make all returns later on for the feeding which she gets during the holiday. The supply of food ought to be generous, and the food ought to be varied whenever possible. Grass, which is apt to be dry and woody at this time of the year is not much use, but cabbage and fresh chopped vegetables and table scrap are valuable.

German Officers Cruelty

From authentic sources reports are daily received of the cruelty of the German officers toward women and children in Belgium which indicates that the German war party is not civilized but a pack of murderous barbarians. In Belgium, not content with murdering women and children, they have seized hundreds of Belgians, dragged them bound to Germany where they are compelled to harvest the crop that is going to waste in that country. The time is close at hand when Germany will plead for mercy and we trust that before mercy is granted those who are guilty of prosecuting such awful warfare will be put to a slow and torturous death. We have many German prisoners on our hands on whom the severest reprisals can be made and unless this brutality ceases the allied forces will be compelled to treat them as the German barbarians treat those who fall into their hands.

French Heroism

Every day there is flashed to us from France feats of great heroism on the part of the allied forces. Let us signalize one of the most sublime kind on the part of a young French officer.

Colonel Folque, commander of a division of artillery, required some men for the performance of a very perilous deed and called for volunteers. He assured them of the dangerous nature of the mission and said those who undertook the work might never come back. Many volunteers, both officers and privates offered to give their lives for their country and among the officers was a young Lieutenant just arrived from Polytechnic's Army School, who was Colonel Folque's son. The colonel grew pale but selected his son to lead the troop. Shortly after the son and troop of brave soldiers, after doing their duty, were killed.

The war department at Washington has been informed by the governments of the allies that only army officers of their allies will be permitted to accompany their

Put up More Hay

We learn that the hay crop in Ontario and Quebec will not reach the average this year and there will not be nearly sufficient to meet local demands. In the Maritime Provinces they will only have sufficient fodder for local consumption. The situation in Europe will probably cause a shortage in some of those countries. The British government are purchasing a large number of western mounts which will thrive better on Alberta hay and oats which they have been accustomed to. These conditions will convey to farmers where hay is plentiful the need for every blade being cut and carefully stacked pending the demand which is bound to come during the winter.

Every farmer who has hay on his farm should cut at once for no doubt they can get ready sale for same at enhanced prices.

British Losses to Date

London, September 2.—The losses of the English forces on the continent, killed, wounded and missing, aggregate 5127 officers and men, according to figures given out by the government press bureau today. The figures are from a report sent by General French from the headquarters of the expeditionary force. They relate to the casualties of one cavalry brigade, three divisions of infantry, less one brigade. The losses are divided as follows: Killed officers, 36; other ranks 127; wounded officers, 57; other ranks 629; missing officers 95; other ranks, 4183. Totals, officers 188; other ranks, 4839.

As regards other ranks, it is known that a considerable proportion is missing," says a press bureau statement. "Wounded men also have been sent down country, of whom particulars are unavailable at general headquarters. The missing may include wounded prisoners, stragglers, as well as casualties.

troops into the field. The war department, however, made a request to the effect that they might send observers, and this was granted. The observers will be with the Austrian and British forces.

THE SALE THAT HAS CAPTURED THE COUNTRY FOR 50 MILES

Scott, Black & Co.,
Selling
H. W. REEVES
General
Stock

Gives Life to the Scrubbing Brush



Old Dutch Cleanser

When an Eskimo Dies

When an Eskimo is dying you will notice the inmates of the house moving everything out of doors; otherwise it would be contaminated by the presence of the dead man and rendered unfit for use. Among some tribes the dying man himself is borne outside. He is never taken out through the entrance tunnel but always through the smoke hole or back of the house, and the passage is then closed so that his spirit will not find its way back. The Eskimos appear to have an uncanny presentiment of the approach of that dread spirit who comes to one and all. When you see them preparing the graveclothes of one of their number who is ill you may know that his end is near. I do not think that they do anything to hasten the end, although they may stab or hang the hopelessly ill at their own request. It appears to be an instinctive feeling which is common to primitive people and which is often noticed in the lower animals. —Wide World Magazine.

Inhaling Water

Undoubtedly a number of bathers who are drowned meet their deaths from cramp. Cramp is liable to seize anybody at any moment, and when it comes in deep water few swimmers have sufficient presence of mind to turn on their backs and wait quietly until the attack has departed. So they go under. But there is another danger quite as imminent as cramp, though it is probably less known. This is water inhaling. A swimmer or even a wader is always liable to inhale spray through his nostrils, which, passing through the pharynx and behind the epiglottis or windpipe guard, gets into the windpipe and causes death. As one would expect, water inhaling is almost wholly confined to the sea and very rarely occurs in fresh water. All the same, it may happen anywhere.

Curtain Calls

"I know a man who had a hundred curtain calls in a week."
"I suppose he was a matinee idol."
"No; he was a house furnisher." —Baltimore American.

Wife—If you can't sleep, why don't you see a doctor?
Husband (grouchily)—And then, have one more bill to keep me awake!

A suburban minister, during his discourse on Sunday morning said: "In each blade of grass there is a sermon." The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawn mower about, and paused to say: "Well, parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short."

Mrs. Axe—Can't afford to let me go to the seashore!
There wouldn't cost much more than it does here.

Axe—I admit that, my love; but think of all the money I'd have to spend entertaining myself in your absence. —Boston Transcript.

We Do the Cooking

You avoid fussing over a hot stove—

Save time and energy—

Have a dish that will please the home folks!

A package of

Post Toasties

and some cream or good milk—sometimes with berries or fruit—

A breakfast, lunch or supper

Fit for a King!

Toasties are sweet, crisp bits of Indian corn perfectly cooked and toasted—

Ready to eat from the package—

Sold by Grocers.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W N U 1015

A Chinaman on the Opium Habit

In the American Magazine appears an article entitled "A Modern Opium Eater," written by a newspaper man, who became a victim of the habit and is now a convict in a penitentiary. In the course of the article the author quotes as follows what a Chinese don keeper said to him about the power of the habit to hold its victims:

"You no quit. Every man all the time may he quit. Every man all the time you smoke one time, smoke two time, smoke three time; then smoke all the time. Chinaman, white men, choquay (negro) all the same. No can quit. Bimeby you die you quit. Bimeby maybe you bloke—no more money, no more find blow money, no can teazen money maybe you quit one, two days. Bimeby maybe you go jail, no got find blow you hop, no got money given policeman catchem hop, you quit. You got money no go jail, you no quit. I heap sabb. Bimeby you see."

Handwriting

The English are said to produce the best handwriting of all nations; the Americans come next; the French write badly, especially the ladies; the Italians very poorly; the Spaniards scarcely legibly. The two last named scarcely continue to use many of the contracted letters, abbreviations and ornamental lines and flourishes which were common in most European countries a century ago.—London Mail.

A Memorable Occasion

Reynold Wolf tells this one of Nora Bayes: Once Miss Bayes was appearing in a breakfast scene where eggs were being served, and a child sitting in a box made manifest his interest in the food. Stepping down to the footlights she tendered the youngster an egg, but his mother drew back her child with a sign of annoyance.

"You should let the young man take it," said Miss Bayes, quietly. "It is unique for eggs to be passed from this side of the footlights." —Green Book Magazine.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS

KILL LITTLE ONES

At first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets or in a few hours he may be beyond aid. The Tablets will prevent summer complaint if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine so good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst; they are absolutely safe. Mrs. Edward Covell, Lombardy, Ont., says: "A mother who has once used Baby's Own Tablets for her children will never fail to show her gratitude for them. They made a wonderful change in the health of my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Easy One

Somebody writes in and asks us a conundrum as follows: Why is a steel cellar door like a glutton's dinner? Because it is hoisted down, of course. —Chicago Post.

Paraguay's Giant Wasp

Paraguay is the home of a giant wasp so terrible that most native forest hunters fear it more than they do snakes, centipedes or spiders.

Not Much Mind

Pinhead—"Tis the mind that makes the body rich."
Miss Pickles—"Don't worry. Poverty is no crime." —Birmingham Age-Herald.

Vacation Joys

"Twill soon be time to fly away
And spend two weeks on hill and dale
And almost every other day
Sit on a porch and watch it rain."

The Other Side of It

"The early bird catches the worm," observed the sage.
"Yes," replied the fool, "but look how much longer he has to wait for dinner time." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Warts Removed Without Pain

Putnam's Painless Wart and Corn Extractor never fails to remove Warts, Corns or Bunions without pain in a few hours. Give Putnam's a trial.

Both Sold

Deserted Wife (telling grocer her troubles)—And I trusted him so!
Grocer—Confound it! So did I.—Boston Transcript.

Repentance

If our past actions reproach us they cannot be atoned for by our own severe reflections so effectually as by a contrary behavior.—Steele.

A young surgeon received late one evening a note from three of his fellow practitioners: "Please come over to the club and join us at a game of bridge."
"Emellie, dear," he said to his wife, "here I am called away again. It is an important case—there are three other doctors in the spot already."

Squire—I've not seen old Mrs. Wiggins lately. How is she?
Mrs. Applaby—Dead, sir.
Squire—What, joined the great majority?
Mrs. A.—Oh no, sir. She was a good enough woman, as far as I know.—London Opinion.

Wherever we meet misery we owe pity.

—Dryden.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Boothe's Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c. 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Asseptic Tubes 25c. 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago.

Queen Alexandra as an Angel

Probably a large majority of the inhabitants of the British Isles regard Queen Alexandra as an angel of mercy and sympathy and gentle kindness, but perhaps few of them know that she actually appears as an angel on Lendal Bridge, York. Upon this bridge an angel is represented supporting the Royal coat of arms. As a model for this angel, the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, lent the architect a beautiful little bust of the Princess who is now Queen Alexandra, and from this the sculptor who was entrusted with the carving of the coat of arms, modelled the angel's face. The likeness is surprisingly good, and can be recognized immediately.

In a certain church in the south of England the village memorial to the soldiers of the district who fell in the Boer war takes the form of a stained glass window. One of the designs represents our Lord preaching and several representative people, including a soldier, a nurse and a fisherman, listening to him. The nurse was designed from a lady well known in the village for her charitable deeds, the fisherman was taken from the clergyman who was then vicar of the parish and the soldier is none other than Lord Roberts.

There is a font, which has appeared in the press very often in the shape of a beautiful photograph, in the church of Hodelwyddan, near Rhy, in North Wales. The bowl to hold the water is upheld by two girls carved in marble and its beauty never fails to gain the admiration of visitors. The donor of this font was the late Sir Hugh Williams, Bart., who resided in the neighborhood. When the rough design was submitted to him, it occurred to somebody that Sir Hugh's own little girls would make excellent models, and the sculptor accordingly used them for this purpose. The little girls have now, of course, grown up and reside in London.

The daughter of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Miss Lloyd George, appears in a stained glass window in the Congregational church at Pockham at St. Cecilia playing the organ. It is a window which many people admire, for it is very charmingly designed and colored, but many people who look at it are unaware of the identity of St. Cecilia, and now that she has passed away this window constitutes one of her most beautiful memorials.

Visitors to All Souls' College chapel, Oxford, are struck with its splendid screen, upon which more than one modern celebrity does duty as a king, saint or knight. Perhaps the finest of these is a figure of a Crusader, which was modelled from the late Marquis of Salisbury, whose fine, upstanding figure and brilliant, undimmed mind commended him to the sculptor for this part.—Tit-Bits.

"Old Hickory"

The following story is told of how General Andrew Jackson got his title of "Old Hickory." Captain William Allen, who was a near neighbor of the general, messaged with him during the Greek war. During the campaign the soldiers were moving rapidly to surprise the Lidian; and were without tents. A cold March wind came on, mingled with sleet, which lasted for several days. General Jackson got a severe cold, but did not complain as he tried to sleep in a muddy bottom among his half frozen soldiers. Captain Allen and his brother, John, cut down a stout hickory tree, peeled off the bark and made a covering for the general, who was with difficulty persuaded to crawl under it. The next morning a drunken citizen entered the camp, and, seeing the tent, kicked it over. As Jackson crawled from the ruins the toper cried: "Hello, Old Hickory! Come out of your bark and jine us in a drink."

Telling Your Age

I know you won't believe me when I tell you that I'm only eighteen, but really when I was nine years old people used to take me for twenty. I was always mature and sensible and I've always thought a whole lot, and thought is bound to leave its mark on you. Why, my father had gray hair when he was sixteen, but that doesn't mean anything. I have a friend who's only fourteen and yet everybody takes him for a man of sixty. You can't always judge by appearances because I have another friend who's thirty-eight and has a family and yet he looks so young people take him for his own son. I know you think I'm not telling the truth, but why people should lie about their age is more than I know. —New York Sun.

One is Farther Off

A story is told of a sailor who decided to walk from Newport to Cardiff. He met a cart driver and asked:

"How far is it from Newport to Cardiff?"

"Twelve miles, mister," was the reply. "Thankee," said Pat. "An' how far is it from Cardiff to Newport?"

Driver—Didn't I tell you how far it was from Newport to Cardiff? Do you suppose it is any farther the other way back?

Irishman—Sure and I don't know. I know it is a great deal farther from New Year's Day to Christmas than from Christmas to New Year's Day.

Satisfied Wives

A New Jersey judge has ruled that a wife cannot be paid a weekly wage for keeping house. Every person is entitled to pay for work done as long as husband and wife do not get up claims on each other to defeat creditors. That is the danger when such bills are allowed to run for years. There is no question when the wife is paid her salary every week. And that is a good plan in any house.—Buffalo News.

The Opposite View

In a Great Western railway carriage, on the way up to London, a youth had disturbed and annoyed the other passengers by loud and foolish remarks during a great part of the journey. As the train passed Hallow lunatic asylum he remarked: "I often think how nice that asylum looks from the railway."

"Some day," growled an old gentleman, "you will probably have occasion to remark how nice the railway looks from the asylum."

REPEATING SHOTGUN

Solid Breech Hammerless Safe

EVEN if you are not shooting a Remington-UMC Repeating Shotgun yourself you have seen it in action at the traps or in the field.

You hear the opinion expressed by keen sportsmen about it—
"Finest gun of its kind."

A pump gun that you can depend on—Breech mechanism perfected by the century-experienced Remington-UMC inventors. Get your dealer to show you the Remington-UMC Pump Gun—the dealer who shows you the Red Ball Mark of Remington-UMC.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated RIGHT, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.

Windsor, Ontario

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

PATENTS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Good at Figures

Sammy was not prone to over exertion in the classroom; therefore his mother was both surprised and delighted when he came home one noon with the announcement, "I got 100 this morning."

"That's lovely, Sammy?" exclaimed his proud mother, and she kissed him tenderly. "What was it in?"

"Fifty in reading and fifty in 'rithmetic.'—The Multitude.

The Foe of Indigestion.—Indigestion is a common ailment and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attendant it is most severe. The very best remedy is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

"I see New York did considerable begging for one of those reserve banks."
"What of it?"
"Oh, nothing." New York used to dictate.

In Danger of Repeal

In the old days, when oral examination was still the thing, an examining board was pummeling an applicant with questions from Blackstone, Kent and other legal lights.

"I didn't study anything about these fellows," complained the applicant. "What did you study?" asked one of the judges.

"I studied the statutes of the state," he replied. "I studied them hard. Ask me a question about them and I'll show you. That is where I got my legal knowledge."

"My young friend," said one austere judge on the examining board, "you would better be very careful for some day the legislature might meet and repeal everything you know."

Also 'Inconvenient

Wife—Well, then, I'll just buy what I want and have the bills sent to you. Hub—Yes, but oughtn't we to agree to some limit as to the amount.

Wife—Certainly not! Combinations in restraint of trade are illegal.

Build Concrete Barns and Barnyards

YOU will find that they are best at first and cheapest in the end.

Concrete buildings cannot burn and many dollars are saved in lower insurance rates. They need practically no repairs and never need painting.

Concrete barnyards make the best kind of a feeding-floor and save many dollars in feed bills, as your stock gets every particle that you feed to them.

Send for this free book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." It shows just how to build your own concrete barn, feeding-floor or any other building that you may need.

Farmer's Information Bureau
Canada Cement Company Limited
506 Herald Building, Montreal

CANADA AND THE TRADE WITH CHINA AND JAPAN

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE ISSUES A VERY VALUABLE REPORT

Deals With a Subject of Growing Interest to All Canadians, and Shows the Possibilities of Trade Development Between Western Provinces and the Orient.

A special number of the Weekly Report of the department of trade and commerce is being issued covering an interesting and valuable report upon the possibility of Canadian trade with China and Japan and prefaced by an introduction by Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., M.P., minister of trade and commerce, expressed in the concise and vigorous English which characterizes the work of that gentleman. It deals with a subject of growing interest to all Canadians and a copy should lie on the desk of every merchant and producer in Canada and should reach the hands of all who desire a concise and picturesque statement of the possibilities of the future and perhaps decisive importance of these countries more particularly as regards the western portion of Canada. Sir George says:

"Upwards of 500,000,000 people inhabit China and Japan in a stretch of land and continent facing our western front door. Between lies a facile ocean now beginning to quiver beneath the swift keels of rapidly increasing mercantile fleets. On all grounds of enlightened business policy Canada and Canadians cannot afford to neglect the great and promising field which lies so advantageously by opposite our western gateways and which the Panama canal has brought so much nearer our eastern ports."

The report is written by Mr. R. Grigg, commissioner of commerce, and is preceded by a letter of transmission giving an outline of its contents describing his journey, and concluding with reflections of the character and weight to which we have become accustomed by his previous work. The first chapter deals with the possible effect of the Panama canal and provides remarkable figures with regard to the development of traffic across the isthmus by the Panama and Tehuantepec railways.

Canadian exports to China and with comments upon the character and volume of such exports. While the report recognizes the probable development of trade to a multitude of articles which follow the establishment of a trade route, and increase of communication, it is shown that the more immediate interest to Canada is found in the export of flour and lumber to the Orient. The chapter dealing with the first of these products indicates the present production of flour in the western provinces; a table is given showing the exports of flour from the United States to the Orient for the past twenty-one years and instructive comments are made upon the principal figures. An interesting paragraph deals with the movement northward of the flour export upon the Pacific coast and the reasons which account for that movement. A full argument is produced based upon the production of wheat and flour in competing countries, more particularly Manchuria and remarkable information is afforded regarding the productivity of a soil subject to irrigation and unlimited labor under a hot sun. The results are truly extraordinary and will be a revelation to many readers. Important reference is made to the export of lumber from British Columbia and the final chapter deals with valuable work being done by the consuls of all nations and also a reference to the question of Chinese students and the native press. In addition to its economic value the report provides interesting reading and amply justifies the commendation of Sir George Foster. The report upon Japan, which is printed in the same booklet and follows that upon China, is equally interesting although different conditions have resulted in totally different reports. Nothing is more remarkable than the contrast between the two countries. Whereas a few figures are available with regard to China, a contrary condition prevails in Japan and interpretation of the economic condition of the country is largely expressed by tables of figures, but the full and interesting comment upon them removes the work from the "dry as dust" character which so commonly marks such papers. Canadians may sometimes forget that the phenomena due to the wonderful development of their own country does not exhaust the important problems in course of solution elsewhere and it is highly desirable that development likely to provide a subject of engrossing future interest to Canada should be presented in brief and graphic terms and handled in the masterly fashion found in this report. It is not given to any man to do more than suggest a possible outcome of the factors in operation, and Canada has some experience of the foreigner who spends three weeks in a country and writes a book. In China this is described as "seeing China through a port-hole," but a characteristic of the report under review is the moderation of its expressions and the deference shown to the experience of competent authorities. It is impossible in a short article to do more than suggest the excellence of the work and advise that application should be made to the department of trade and commerce for a copy which will be provided without charge. The Weekly Report of that department, also distributed without charge, should have an increase of its already large circulation if only because it reflects in an adequate manner economic conditions in foreign countries and is designed to assist Canadian export. The experience of the United States illustrates the enormous value of such work, and the Canadian public should not omit to encourage the efforts being made abroad for their advantage and paid for with their money.

Name For "River of Doubt"

Col. Roosevelt's famous "river of doubt" has been officially named Rio Theodore by the Brazilian government.

TREASURE OF LAHUN

Antiquities Discovered in a Pyramid Are of Great Interest

Professor Henders Petrie and his assistants, who all belong to the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, have secured the greatest treasure trove of modern times. Their biggest capture, the golden crown of an ancient princess, has been left in Cairo, but the rest is to be seen by anyone who cares to visit University College, Gower street, London. At the mouth of the Fayum, about 40 miles south of Cairo, Sanureset II. built a pyramid about 3,400 B.C. as a tomb for his family. Some time later Sanureset's tomb was buried with all her jewels around her in the pyramid. Her tomb has been raided many times during the last fifty centuries until the English schoolmen, following a discovery of Mr. Guy Brunton, sifted every part of it. Amongst the booty to be seen at Gower street are long strings of amethyst beads. There is also the magnificent jewel taken from the breast of the mummy. In the centre it has lapis-lazuli, cornelian, and turquoise welded into the gold so as to form a king's appearance. This is held on the back of a man who leads a tadpole, symbol of a thousand years. The tadpole is carved from some black stone not yet identified, at the sides are birds holding up serpents of gold, and there are a dozen other bits of allegory. Yet it is a clean, flat jewel only a few inches across. Its under surface is a replica of the top engraved in a way that would make a modern Sheffield or Birmingham engraver envious. This is only one part of the great find. From other parts of the neighborhood the school has brought huge flare lamps and wonderful jars and alabaster boxes.

Fox Farming in Alberta

Fred M. Lee, president of the Pioneer Silver-Black Fox company, owner of a number of private ranches in Alberta, said in an interview at Edmonton, that it will be at least 25 years before the value of the fox is estimated on the pelt value. There is a great demand than ever for breeding animals, he added, hence more will be engaged in the industry. The greatest danger to the future of the business lies in the promotion of over capitalization and through the inexperienced of those who may be tempted to take up fox-raising. He added: "There is a tendency at present on the part of persons who happen to capture a couple of foxes, to imagine they have made a life competency. For this reason they are at first disinclined to sell to the breeders at the market prices, and come to the conclusion that the regular companies are in a combination to beat them out of their just reward."

However, the business here is yet in its infancy, and with a better understanding between the trapper and the companies, and with some regulations in connection with the securing of foxes, things will right themselves, and there can be no doubt that the business will make as much money for Alberta as it has for the little province down by the sea."

Tobacco a Drug

An interesting case of splitting hairs has arisen in Ireland in the administration of the National Insurance act as to whether tobacco is a drug, a necessity or a luxury, all three views being taken by different authorities. It appears that the superintending medical officer of the Dublin district recommended that a consumptive patient coming under the provisions of the act be given tobacco for smoking to comfort him in his last days, offering to pay for the weed himself, but the insurance committee decided that the tobacco was necessary to the patient's treatment, and sent in the bill to the insurance commissioners. Two weeks later the local authorities received a lengthy communication, demanding an explanation of their action in charging the government with a shilling's worth of tobacco. Their reply was that tobacco was recognized as a drug in the British code, under the title of nicotiana tabacum, and that it had been prescribed by a registered practitioner. Thereupon the commissioners consulted learned K.C.'s and they are still wrestling with the subject. Meanwhile the patient is dead, the tobacco has been smoked, and the expense of the dispute has already reached a hundred times the cost of the original tin of shag.

BIG INCREASE

Value of Quebec's Mineral Products Up by Nearly \$2,000,000

The report of the superintendent of mines of the province of Quebec for the year 1915 has just been made public, and records that the value of the mineral products for the past year reached the sum of \$13,119,811, which shows an increase of almost two million dollars over the preceding year. The above figures will be noted with satisfaction throughout the province, as the depression in finances for the past eight months seem to have had no effect on the mineral market.

As in past years, the production of asbestos heads the list. Of this valuable mineral alone the exports amount to \$3,830,504. The province of Quebec furnishes 80 per cent. of the universal consumption of this substance.

According to the records of accidents which occurred at the various mining plants during the year 1915, there were 16 which proved fatal, giving a proportion of 1.86 per 1,000 workers, and this, if report states, is much lower than in Ontario, where the proportion for the same period shows 4.60 per 1,000 workmen.

MINERALS YIELD INCREASED

Asbestos Alone Was Worth in 1915 \$3,830,504—80 Per Cent. of World's Total

The superintendent of mines of the province of Quebec reports that in the course of the last fiscal year, notwithstanding the financial and industrial crisis, the mines of this province have yielded a production of \$13,119,811 in 1915. These figures show an increase of nearly two million dollars over the previous year.

As usual, asbestos leads all mineral products, the quantities extracted reaching the value of \$3,830,504. Quebec province alone produces 80 per cent. of the world's consumption

BOOST B.C. LUMBER TRADE

Steamship Service to West Indies via Panama Would Give Great Outlet for Lumber

B. S. S. Flood, trade commissioner for Barbadoes, in his report to the department of trade and commerce, states that the opening of the Panama canal will enable shippers of lumber from British Columbia to compete with the West Indies.

To satisfy inquiries a request has been made to the trade department of British Columbia to furnish samples of the different varieties of lumber that are commercially important and suitable for exportation.

These shipments will be shown to the traders and afterwards sent to Trinidad, Jamaica and British Guiana and the Northern Islands. In this way an opportunity will be afforded for a comparison of British Columbia lumber with that now imported.

The requirements of the British West Indies for lumber, shingles, shooks, staves and puncheons, have an average value of about two and a quarter million dollars. These colonies, with the exception of Jamaica, give a preference to Canadian lumber.

A steamship service between British Columbia and these colonies that would give an outlet for lumber and other products of Western Canada would depend to a large extent on the availability of return cargoes.

The products of the West Indies, that now reach the preference market of Canada and that could make the voyage to British Columbia without deterioration are sugar and molasses, coconuts and copra, coffee, molasses and green heart timber.

The examination into the character of the trade between the western provinces and the West Indies forces the conclusion that an identical trade could be created for the western provinces and one that would in no way be an interference with the lumber now handled in the east.

The distance from British Columbia through the Panama canal is roughly about 4,000 miles and from the canal to the Indies, 1,900 miles.

Alfalfa vs. Wheat

A farmer near Saskatoon is said to have seeded down 2,000 acres of alfalfa, stating that he calculates one acre of alfalfa is worth thirty acres of wheat to the farmer. This man has at present 10,000 sheep, 200 horses, and 1,000 cows, and has 3,000 acres in corn.

The fallacy that Saskatchewan is purely a wheat-raising country is fast fading away in the strong light of actual achievement in every branch of field and animal husbandry.

It is cheering to note also that the Province of Alberta last year produced approximately \$15,000,000 worth of eggs, poultry and milk, and from this milk dairy products to the value of practically \$6,000,000 were produced, which is but another evidence that the western provinces are getting on a much surer footing than before.

This improvement in western tendency to go in for stock-raising and mixed farming will have the effect of stabilizing land values and will put the farmer in possession of ready money from time to time through small sales, where hitherto on a strictly wheat-farming proposition he has had to wait until a specific time—when the harvest is in—with consequent higher rates of interest on money to carry him in the meantime, and difficulty in financing. Mixed farming and stock-raising also means more on the land all the year round, and altogether increased stability and prosperity for the community.—Ottawa Journal.

FOREST RESERVATIONS IN U. S.

Good Progress Being Made in the Work of Securing Lands for the Purpose

The lands approved for acquisition by the United States government for national forest purposes in the east, since the purchase policy was inaugurated in 1910, now total 1,104,000 acres, representing a purchase price of \$5,600,000. About \$2,000,000 of the original appropriation remains available for further purchases in the fiscal year 1916. The lands favorably acted on to date include 133,000 acres in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, while 971,000 acres are located in various parts of the Southern Appalachians, from Virginia to Georgia. Nearly 400,000 acres were approved for purchase during the past year, at an average price of \$4.96 per acre.

The first object of administration is to protect the forest against fire, for the twofold purpose of steady stream-flow and increasing timber production. There is, however, provision for all forms of the forests not detrimental to their permanent value as sources of timber and water supplies.

CENTENARY OF PEACE

U.S. Issues New Two and Five Cent Stamps, to be Ready in the Fall

As its contribution to the celebration of the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the U.S. post office department is preparing to issue two special stamps, the designs for which have been approved by Postmaster general Burleson.

The stamps of two and five cent denominations will be ready for issue early in the fall. The words "Peace, 1814-1914" will be on each.

The two-cent stamp will have on it a hemisphere, with a female figure on the left holding an American flag, and on the right a figure bearing a British flag, the two clasping hands across the hemisphere. On the five-cent stamp will be a winged figure typifying the spirit of peace, and with a dove of peace flying before it.

Deer Meat From Labrador

It would be strange if some of Canada's "barren lands" should turn out to be of great value to the country as a source of food supply, and yet this is Dr. Grenfell's view. He estimates that the vast areas of moss-covered wilds of Labrador and Northern Canada will carry from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 reindeer, which will mean a great addition to our food supply. But the 3,000,000 are not yet in sight.—Christian Guardian.

RURAL DEPOPULATION AND SOME CAUSES

DISREGARD OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CONSERVATION IS ONE OF THE FACTORS

Lands Have Been Farmed With Utter Disregard of the Possibility of the Exhaustion of Soil Fertility, and Abandoned After Being Literally "Mined."

The exodus of population from our agricultural communities constitutes one of the most important phases of that composite subject so frequently referred to under the vague but convenient term, "the rural problem." The admirable analysis of this question of rural depopulation, given by Rev. John MacDougall in his book entitled "Rural Life in Canada," is of particular interest to the advocate of conservation, in that it emphasizes the close connection between the proper use of national resources and the maintenance of a large and prosperous rural population. Nations have, hitherto, failed to realize the full importance of this relation and their failure to do so has been a costly and irreparable error.

"Conservation," referring to the wise use of a country's natural resources, is a word of no narrow meaning. It stands first and foremost, for the elimination of waste and extravagance in respect to those resources which are limited in supply, and for the propagation of those which, although limited, are reproducible. But it means more than that. It stands for economy in the entire field of production, as well as in consumption,—for the utilization of all portions of the national domain in such a manner as to secure the maximum return therefrom. These are the cardinal principles which former generations disregarded and which the present has not yet learnt to appreciate thoroughly.

They become fully realized only when the results of disregard are manifested in such tangible forms as the present wholesale abandonment of once-thriving agricultural communities. For this movement of population, the failure to observe the principles of conservation has not been wholly responsible, but it has contributed in two ways.

Primarily, there has been the reckless exploration of wooded areas which were never of a nature to justify agricultural settlement. Lands, with soil adapted only for forestry purposes, have been stripped of timber, exhausted by a few crops and abandoned in such condition as to be almost useless even for reforestation. From start to finish the policy pursued has been ruinous to national welfare.

Secondly, lands which were originally of real agricultural value have been farmed with utter disregard of the possibility of the exhaustion of soil fertility. Under scientific methods of cultivation they would have been permanently available for profitable agriculture, but when literally "mined" of their fertility, have been deserted for newer and more fertile areas. Such methods may enrich the individual, but never the nation.

Failure to practice conservation methods in bygone years is not the sole cause of rural depopulation today, but it is probably the only one of the several causes, to which that movement is due, which need occasion regret to the present generation and reproach to our ancestors. Most of the other economic causes have increased the productive efficiency of the nation; this has immeasurably lowered it.—O.M. in Conservation.

WANTS TYPHOID LEGISLATION

Montreal Physician Says Public is to Blame for the Ravishes of This Disease

In the division of general surgery, Dr. Armstrong, of Montreal, a Canadian delegate to the London Clinical Congress, read a paper on "Typhoid Perforation." From recent figures, embracing some 9,000 cases, Dr. Armstrong showed that one-third of the deaths were due to "perforation," which was more common in men than in women.

Municipalities, he said, by effective legislation for securing a provision of pure water and an efficient drainage, could do untold service in arresting the disease and this enormous waste of young lives. The most susceptible period being from the age of 15 to 25 years, was a bad reflection upon humanitarianism and business acumen of the laity. The medical profession was not responsible, concluded Dr. Armstrong.

CROKER TO OUST MURPHY

Big Things Are Promised For Tammany Hall By Harry W. Walker

Richard Croker, the old-time leader of Tammany Hall, will return to New York from Ireland and seek to oust Charles F. Murphy from the leadership of Tammany Hall, according to Harry W. Walker, confidant of Croker, who has returned to New York from a visit to Croker in Ireland.

"Big things are going to happen when Croker comes here," Mr. Walker said. "He is in his possession confessions that he is going to make public. These will have an important bearing on his fight against Charles F. Murphy, which he will vigorously renew."

Trying to Improve Russian Education

The Russian cabinet has decided to put before the parliament a bill introducing a system of universal education.

Education in Russia is imperfectly developed. On an average out of every 1,000 of the population, only 211 can read and write. The Russian empire is divided in 15 districts for the purpose of educational administration, and most of the schools are under the ministry of public instruction. There are a large number of special schools, however, under separate ministries.

No man is wise at all times.—Pitts the Elder.

POPULATION IN THE CANAL ZONE

Recent Census Shows That It is on the Decrease

The population of the Panama canal zone has shrunk from 61,279 in March, 1912, to 58,266. The house-to-house canvass of the population, taken between June 16 and 30 of this year by the police and division, shows the total population of the zone. Of this number 6,701 are white American men, of whom 4,482 are employees of the Panama canal or the Panama railroad. The American women and children number 1,574 and 1,535 respectively. Of all other nationalities there are 16,694 men, including 14,066 employees, and 5,674 women and 5,525 children. The figures do not include employees living in Colon and Panama.

Primarily the purpose of the enumeration was to check up the progress of the depopulation of the Canal zone of others than employees and their families. The census of the Canal zone made between February 1 and March 31, 1912, by the old department of civil administration, showed a total population in the zone proper of 61,279. The decrease since that time has been 23,573. The decrease amounts to about 38 per cent. of the population of February-March, 1912, or over 61 per cent. of the present population.

The police canvass was made by the three districts known as Ancon, Empire and Christobal. A police census made between January 31 and February 10, 1914, did not differentiate between employees and non-employees. It enumerated American men, women and children, 6,310, 1,799 and 1,788, a total of 9,897, and all other men, women and children, 21,332, 7,408 and 6,744 respectively, a total of 35,484. The grand total of inhabitants was 45,296. The total number of Americans on the zone has decreased 82 since then. The total population of other nationalities has decreased 7,508. The total decrease in the period of less than five months has been 7,590.

CARELESSNESS CAUSES FIRES

A Large Percentage of Forest Destruction Caused by Campers and Sportsmen

An investigation by the New York conservation commission as to the origin of forest fires in the Adirondacks shows that fully 85 per cent. of the fires which occurred during 1913 were preventable. If smokers had not carelessly thrown burning cigars or tobacco upon the dry vegetation, one-third of these fires would not have occurred. If fishermen had been more careful with their fires and tobacco, nearly one-fifth of these fires would not have occurred. Of the 688 fires reported, only 78, or 11.3 per cent, were caused by locomotives, while nearly 10 per cent. were reported as being due to the carelessness of campers.—C. L. in Conservation.

Serbia and the Servians

Serbia is a land of social equality. It has no aristocracy or middle class. Its officials are peasants in gold breast shows and live well with little work. In 1900 it is said there was neither pauper nor workhouse in the country. Servians would rather talk politics and recite poetry than drink. What they like best are the song-songs poems that tell of their national heroes. "Every true Serb lives as much in the past as in the present." The greatest patriotic outburst that has shaken the nation in recent years was passionate resentment toward Austria-Hungary in 1908 when that country's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina waked Servia from the dream of a great union of all the Serbs.

Egyptian Assembly Prorogued

The Egyptian legislative assembly, which was opened on Jan. 25 in virtue of the new Organic law of July 21, 1913, has been prorogued until November 1 next. The session recently concluded has been full of interest, since it was the first to be held under the new conditions. That the Egyptian public has awakened to the importance of this institution has been proved by the enormous number of petitions—over 800 addressed to the assembly, the crowds in the galleries during the debates, and the great space devoted to the reports by all the local papers.

LUMBERING TO BE EXTRA HEAVY

Much Timber Felled by Storms or Damaged by Bush Fires

Representatives of the big lumber companies operating in the upper Ottawa region state that operations in the bush this fall will be unusually heavy, and that about 35,000 men will be employed about two months hence. It is believed that this will go a long way toward relieving unemployment in western cities. The reason given for the extra lumbering operations is that a great deal of timber has been felled by storms and slightly damaged by bush fires, and that it must be utilized at once before decay sets in.

TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP

National Gallery Offers \$1,000 to Painters or Sculptors

The trustees of the National Gallery of Canada have decided to grant a travelling scholarship of \$1,000, to be awarded annually at the exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. The scholarship will be open to painters or sculptors of either sex who are British subjects.

The winner of the scholarship will be required to leave for Europe within three months of the award and to reside in Europe for a year.

Canada Loses Much Through Pests

Canada loses at least fifty million dollars a year through damage to crops alone from insect pests, according to a statement in the Agricultural Gazette, published by the department of agriculture. The protection of insectivorous birds, therefore, is strongly urged. Investigation has shown that fully 65 per cent. of the total food of wood peckers, 96 per cent. of that of fly catchers and 95 per cent. of the yearly food of wrens is insects.

Another reason given for protecting the birds is the fact that many of them consume the seeds of weeds.

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF THE DOMINION

CREATION OF NATIONAL PARKS OF GREAT COMMERCIAL VALUE TO CANADA

Owing to the Increasing Modern Taste For Travel, Striking Scenery Has Become One of the Most Valuable Sources of Revenue a Nation Can Possess.

An unusual government publication has recently been issued by the Dominion parks branch of the department of the interior. It consists of a small souvenir booklet artistically bound in duplex leather with grass paper and tied with an olive green silk cord. The lettering is embossed in gold and a very unique design has been chosen for the cover. The latter is cut out so as to form a sort of frame and in this is inset a spray of Canadian heather from the Rocky Mountains park, the purplish flowers of the heather against the wood-brown background making a very attractive colour combination.

It will no doubt be a matter of surprise to many to learn that Canada possesses a heather of her own. This plant is not, as it has sometimes been called, a "poor relation" of the Scotch heather, but has a family connection and standing of its own well recognized by botanists, and is nearly allied to the heath of the British Isles. The booklet gives an interesting account of the locality from which the souvenir was gathered, Simpson pass, about thirty miles from Banff, and of some of the legends and stories connected with the heather in other lands. Its main purpose, however, is to call the attention of Canadians to the national parks of the Dominion, not only to the attractions they offer to those who are able to visit them, but also to their value in the national life. Their commercial potentialities are somewhat startling. It is pointed out that owing to the increasing modern taste for travel, striking scenery has become one of the most valuable sources of revenue a nation can possess. The tourist revenue of Switzerland last year is placed at 150 million dollars, that of France at 600 millions, that of Italy at over 100 millions. The sum which Americans annually spend abroad is estimated at the enormous total of five hundred million dollars. It would appear, therefore, that the creation of national parks, which are one of the best means of attracting and providing for tourist travel, may well be considered as it is now being considered in the United States, as a "solid business proposition."

It is on other grounds than the commercial, however, that the parks lay claim to recognition. These great natural reserves are reservoirs of vitality for the race. As an antidote to the ills of over-civilization and the complex life of modern cities, they offer the opportunity for life in the wilderness and the best sort of recreation where fresh air, sunshine and beautiful natural scenery are combined. The problem of the preservation of the vitality of the race is admitted by all conservationists, today, to be the first of all conservation problems, and the value of parks, playgrounds and recreation in this respect is each year being given a larger place.

The educational and patriotic influence of the parks is also touched upon as well as the work which the Dominion parks branch is doing in the preservation of native wild life in connection with the buffalo, elk, antelope, etc., as well as bird life. There is also pointed out the need for the creation of historic parks as a means of preservation for our historic sites, many of which we are allowing to disappear.

A new line of development which is worthy of consideration is suggested, viz.: the provision of national parks near our congested centres of population. All modern town planning makes provision for parks and playgrounds within the city itself, but while these are useful and necessary they provide a means of recreation for a few hours at most. The national parks would reserve large areas where people would be free to go for as long as they desired. Such parks would be, in reality, "people's estates" and would afford to the ordinary citizen many of the advantages which the man of wealth possesses in his country estate. In the words of the booklet they would be "places where the poor could get a summer cottage or camp site for a nominal rental, where boys and men could camp and fish and study nature, where the sick and delicate could find new stores of health in the great out-of-doors, by right of citizenship, without leave or hindrance of anyone."

There is still within easy reach of many of our large cities, land available for such a purpose which is either public domain or procurable at low cost. It would seem worth while considering the advice given by Ambassador Bryce in Ottawa, before his return to England, namely, that the time to set aside public domain for the future needs of the people is now, not when the encroachments of civilization have rendered this almost impossible.

Revelations Regarding Attu Islanders

The natives on Attu Island, the westernmost of the Aleutian chain of Alaska, are dying rapidly, and soon the island will be entirely depopulated, according to officers of the revenue cutter Unalga, which has returned from an 1,800 mile cruise among the islands of the north.

Capt. H. C. Hamlet, commander of the Unalga, said large numbers of the Aleuts on Attu are dying of disease, the mortality during the winter and spring being especially heavy. The Aleuts are afflicted with nearly every disease known to medical science, the Unalga's officers said.

Street Railways

To every 1,000 of the population Calgary has 88 miles of street railway track, the highest mileage per thousand in the Dominion of Canada. Saskatchewan comes next with 75 miles, Edmonton lines up with 70; Regina is satisfied with 60; while Winnipeg and Toronto have to get along with 48 and 29 respectively.

15 Days Special Clearance Sale

Beds, Springs and Mattresses

In order to make some alterations and extensions to our premises, we will have to clear out our present stock of the above lines, and are offering same at the following 15 day special prices.

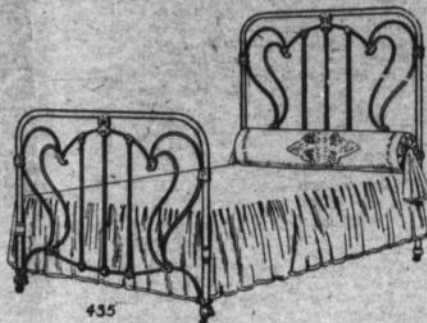
Strong, durable Iron Beds, any size, regular \$4.25, SALE PRICE \$3.00

Iron Beds, with fancy brass trimmings, regular \$10, SALE PRICE \$7.00.

Woven Wire Springs, (any size), SALE PRICE \$2.50 to \$3.25

Best Quality all wool Mattresses, (any size), SALE PRICE \$4.25 to \$5.75.

Furnish your room now while the buying is good.



435

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USEFUL ARTICLES FOR WASH DAY

BOILERS, Galvanized Iron, \$2.00 each
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WASH BOARDS, 35c. to 50c. each.

SCRUB BRUSHES, 15c. to 25c. each

GALVANIZED WASH TUBS, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

GALVANIZED PAILS, 45c. to \$1.50 each

WOLFE & PETTMAN

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Sweet Cream, regular shipments.....	28c.
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No. 1 Churning Cream.....	24c.
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Remember I pay all express charges! I pay cash for each and every shipment. Write for further particulars, or ship at once, and give me a trial.

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Typhoid Season

This is the typhoid season, the time when it is most likely to break out, and therefore it is especially urgent that everybody should exercise all the preventive measures possible in order to escape this terrible illness being among us.

The Provincial Medical Health Officer has recently issued pamphlets dealing with the prevention of this disease, and it is as well that every person in the province should have the opportunity of knowing how to act in order to prevent the sickness.

Typhoid or Enteric fever is a specific eruptive, communicable disease due to a germ called

Bacillus Typosus. The stools are loaded with these germs which are conveyed by flies, or when dry in dust. Food and drinking water are thus contaminated.

The period of incubation (that is, from the time the germ is introduced into the body, until the patient becomes ill,) is from one to four weeks.

The disease begins with headache, weariness, backache, cough, nosebleeding, and tenderness of the lower part of the belly.

The temperature of the patient increases gradually from day to day. The fever reaches its height about the second week, at which time there usually appears on the chest, abdomen and flanks an eruption of small rose colored spots,

which develop in crops.

Diarrhoea now begins, accompanied by gurgling.

If the patient lives, in a week or so there is a gradual decline of the fever and other symptoms, and a gradual decline of the fever and other symptoms, and a gradual return to health, which may be interrupted by relapses. Serious complications frequently occur.

Typhoid fever is a filthy disease, and it is a disgrace for any community to experience an epidemic of Typhoid fever, as such is avoidable by the careful exercise of cleanliness and good sanitary measures.

Remember the Typhoid fever is contracted by introducing the germ in the mouth and that this germ is usually carried by flies from the stools of a patient to the food of the next to be taken ill.

Preventive measures against Typhoid fever are taken by (a) the local health authority, and (b) the householders:

By the Health Authority—
1 A supply of pure drinking water.

2 An efficient scavenging system
3 Careful disinfection of the premises after the recovery or removal of a Typhoid patient.

By the Householder—
1 Absolute cleanliness of your house and yard.

2 Plenty of fresh air and sunlight in your house.

3 Flyscreens for all windows and doors to exclude flies, and flypaper to catch those that obtain admission.

4 If you have an outside closet there should be a cover for the seat, and flies should be carefully excluded. Use chloride of lime in the pan or pit.

5 All garbage and kitchen refuse should be kept in covered cans until removed to the nuisance ground. If there is no scavenging system, burn or bury all refuse, using chloride of lime as a disinfectant until it is properly disposed of.

6 If you have any suspicion of your drinking water sterilize it by boiling it or by the Nasmith-Graham method (given below). The flat taste of cold boiled water may be removed by shaking it up (after cooling) in a large clean bottle.

The Nasmith-Graham Method of Sterilizing Water—A level teaspoon full of chloride of lime should be rubbed into a teaspoon of water. This solution should be diluted with three cupsful of water. Then add a teaspoonful of the whole quantity to each two-gallon pail of drinking water. In ten minutes this will have destroyed all typhoid and dysentery-producing organisms in the water.

7 If there is a case of Typhoid fever in your neighborhood boil all milk and sterilize your drinking water as described above.

8 If you have a case of Typhoid fever in your house see that careful attention is paid to the following instructions:
The attention of householders, nurses and others attending persons who have Typhoid fever, is drawn to the law relating specifically to this disease, viz: Regulation 31. "Whenever any local board receives notice that a case

of Typhoid fever exists in any house, it shall at once furnish the householder with written instructions for the special disinfection and disposition of the discharges from the patient."

Flies are the chief source of the spread of Typhoid fever; therefore, whenever a case of Typhoid exists in any house, every effort should be made by the householder and those in attendance upon the sick to eliminate the fly from the sick-room, and for that purpose every window of the sick room should be completely covered by a screen of mosquito netting.

Plates, cups, forks, spoons, glass-ware, etc., used by the patient should be washed separately, well scalded with boiling water, and kept solely for the use of the patient.

Typhoid is a notifiable disease, and if a case should occur in your house, it would be your duty to report it at once to the Provincial board of Health at Edmonton, or if you live in a city, town, or village or rural municipality, to the Local board of Health or to the Medical Health Officer. Failure to notify entails a penalty of \$50.00.

"Meinself and Gott"

Crazy "Bill," the European murderer, like the coward he is, sent a telegram to his ministry. It was issued from an armored train, fully equipped with all modern conveniences where the coward remains surrounded by a bodyguard sufficient to protect him from a bodily harm.

"The trials of my loyal province of East Prussia which is subjected to an invasion by the Russian army fills me with compassion. Throw yourselves on the altar of the fatherland and give your life and blood and wealth so that I may be Emperor of Europe. Confidence in the irresistible might of my heroic army and unshakable belief in the help of a living God, gives me faith that Germany will be delivered from the enemy."

Fruit Prices Remain Same

632 10th Street, Sunnyside, Calgary, Alberta.

EDITOR, HIGH RIVER TIMES,
Dear Sir,
The luscious, tree ripened British Columbia preserving peaches and plums are just beginning to appear upon the market, and, in accordance with custom, the prairie housewife is about to commence her seasonal fruit preserving activities.

The war scare, however, has had such an effect upon the price of sugar, that many people are wondering whether they may not have to curtail the quantities of fruit that they will put up.

It is in the endeavor to re-assure such a large class of your readers that I write to call attention to two things:

1. While so many essential articles of food have risen in price, on account of the war, fruit is and will be as cheap as ever. There will be distinct economy, therefore, in using it to replace as far as possible other more expensive foods.

2. Excellent results can be secured with fruit put up without the use of sugar. Although not a general practice, this has been done by many people for years, and authorities on preserving all agree that fruit so preserved retains its distinctive flavor very much better, and is altogether superior to that put up in the ordinary way. The only point is that, when preserving without sugar, it is necessary to be particularly careful to see that the jars are sealed up air-tight, and to insure this, the paraffin wax top should be used in every case. Of course, sugar will eventually have to be used in preparing the fruit for the table, but, in this connection I may point out, (1) That very much less sugar is used in this way, when sweetening to taste, and (2) That whole-sale prices of sugar in New York have already gone down a little, and there is every likelihood that, long before any great proportion of this season's preserves is used, sugar prices will be normal again.

To put up fruits without sugar, simply prepare the peaches or plums in the ordinary way, place them in jars, fill with cold water, then place the jars in a boiler filled with cold water, and heat to the boiling point. A board be placed at the bottom of the boiler to keep the jars from the direct heat of the stove. Fruit thus prepared will be found excellent for pies, delicious for eating with cream, and generally, superior to the sugar-syrup preserves. If the jars are properly air-tight, they will also keep quite as long.

Yours very truly,
J. FORSYTH SMITH,
British Columbia Market Commissioner.

A Distinctive Cow

Sandwiched in among ordinary yields there is a occasional extraordinary yields that make glad the heart of the good cow's owner because he has taken the trouble to record her actual production. While the ordinary cows in July were giving their meagre dollops of seven hundred or six hundred pounds of milk and twenty four or twenty pounds of fat, a grade cow in Quebec gave 1,279 pounds of milk, testing 5.8, yielding 74 lbs. of fat.

A cow like that is sure to accomplish something. In 6 months of such work she would give as food for humanity more digestible nutrients than would be afforded by five average dressed steers. She is giving far more back from the energy contained in her food than the best skilled engineer can obtain from a quadruple expansion engine for the fuel consumed.

It says to feed good cows well; it also says any farmer to find out, by keeping records of each cow, just what each produces. In the ordinary way, the above excellent cow would be lumped in with the "average" of the district, while she really deserves a distinct niche to herself in the hall of fame. Perhaps dairy records will discover some distinctive cows in your herd. Build your herd of selected individuals.

Latest War News

Paris, September 7.—It was officially announced tonight the Germans are retreating from the line of Nanteuil Le Hardouin to Verdun after a vigorous action with French and British Troops.

London, September 7.—A Bonaparte despatch to the Evening News says:

"A telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces under Field Marshall Sir John French, commanding the British, and General D'Amadee, at Prey Sur Oise, about 25 miles north of Paris."

"The allies were drawn across the northern with the centre at Prey. The English troops were on the left and the French on the right. The former had in front of them the imperial guard under Crown Prince Frederick William."

"On both wings, it is reported, the allies were successful. The German left was held by the French and retired to the north."

"The imperial guard, who were ordered to surrender, was annihilated by the British. It is reported that the crown prince was in their midst."

The British official bureau has received no confirmation of this message."

Petrograd, September 7th.—The Austrian army corps between the River Vistula and the River Bug are retreating with enormous losses.

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Under and by Virtue of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of the Royal Loan & Savings Company vs. Roy E. Zolnick et al, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 5th Day of September, 1914, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Imperial Hotel, in the Village of Vulcan, in the Province of Alberta, by John Tompison, Auctioneer, the following property: The North East Quarter of Section 20, Township 16, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions contained or implied in the grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil and well adapted for agriculture; that the said premises contain 160 acres, of which 155 acres are good arable lands, and the remainder hay lands and that 80 acres of the said premises have been broken and cultivated. The said property is situated about 7 1/2 miles from the Village of Vulcan in the Province of Alberta.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of sale and also subject to a reserve bid. Ten per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid at the time of sale and the balance within sixty days thereafter without interest into Court.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to John Tompison, Auctioneer, High River, or to Ballachey & MacKenzie, of High River, Alberta, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

Dated this 6th day of August, A.D. 1914.

BALLACHEY & MACKENZIE,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff
High River, Alberta.

A1213

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 25th of September for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice a week, over the proposed Rural Mail Route from Vulcan, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Vulcan, Arrowwood, Eastway and Hearnleigh, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
Calgary, 14 August 1914.
D. A. BRUCE,
Post Office Inspector.

Aug 26/14

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres, extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

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THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED
WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

AND

ROBIN HOOD
ROLLED OATS